

MANUAL
FOR THE
VOLUNTEER MEDICAL
SERVICE.

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MANUAL

FOR THE

VOLUNTEER MEDICAL SERVICE.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED CHAPTERS ON
THE ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE.
AND
THE YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

BY
REGINALD SLEMAN, M.A.

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School of Instruction.

PRICE - - TWO SHILLINGS.

LONDON:

J. J. KELIHER & Co. Printers and Publishers to Her Majesty's Stationery Office,
33, King William Street, and 139, Upper Thames Street, E.C

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1892.

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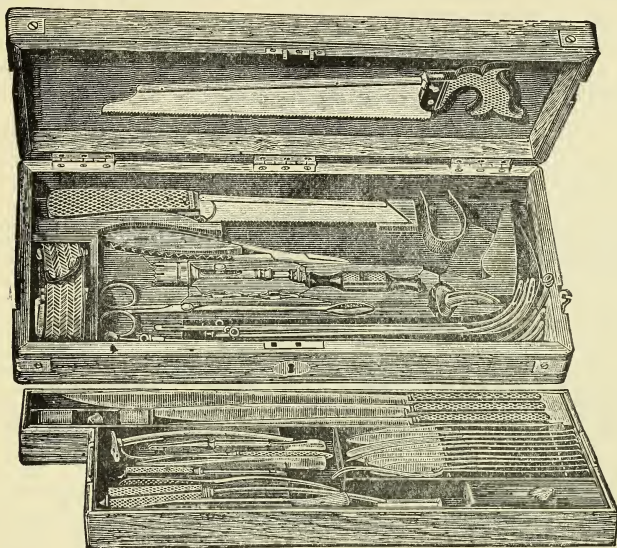
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PREFACE.

In bringing this book before the notice of the Medical Officers of the Yeomanry and Volunteer Forces, I wish to state that it has to a great extent been compiled from the various regulations and from what I have found by experience to be the custom of the service. Judging from the large number of questions which have been put to me from time to time by Medical Officers I think that such a book is needed. I desire to thank Major S. H. Lomax, of the 1st Battalion Scottish Rifles, for his kindness in allowing me to make extracts from his article on Mess which appeared in his book on "Military Etiquette"; also to thank my friend and colleague, Surgeon-Captain H. F. Stokes, of the London Rifle Brigade, Senior Medical Officer Instructor of the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, for many valuable suggestions, and for his help in revising the proofs.

REGINALD SLEMAN,

7, St. Bene't Place,

Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

October, 1892.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
SECTION I.—CONSTITUTION OF FORCE	5
FORMATION OF BRIGADES AND BEARER COMPANIES	6
RANK OF MEDICAL OFFICERS	8
APPOINTMENT	9
PROMOTION	10
SECONDING	11
EXAMINATION	11—12
RESIGNATION	13
RETIREMENT	13
TRANSFER	14
SECTION II.—CAPITATION GRANT	14
SECTION III.—ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE	18—17
SECTION IV.—YEOMANRY MEDICAL SERVICE .. .	18—20
SECTION V.—THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS ..	20—22
SECTION VI.—SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION	22—24
SECTION VII.—DUTIES OF MEDICAL OFFICERS IN CAMP, BARRACKS, AND ON THE LINE OF MARCH	24—33
SECTION VIII.—HOSPITALS IN CAMP	33—34
SECTION IX.—MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT OF A BATTALION, AND THE TRAINING OF REGI- MENTAL STRETCHER BEARERS AND POSITION ON PARADE	34—41
SECTION X.—DISCIPLINE	41—46
SECTION XI.—PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES	46—49
SECTION XII.—COMPLIMENTS AND SALUTES	49—50
SECTION XIII.—UNIFORM, MEDALS, AND DECORATIONS ..	50—53
SECTION XIV.—PRESENTATION AT COURT	54—55
SECTION XV.—MESS	55—59
APPENDIX I.—CORRESPONDENCE	
APPENDIX II.—STAFF OF VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION
APPENDIX III.—BRIGADE ORDERS	

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SECTION I.

CONSTITUTION OF THE VOLUNTEER FORCE.

1.—Volunteer Corps are raised under the Volunteer Act, 1863 (26 and 27 Vict.). They are subject to the provisions of that Act, and of any Acts amending it, likewise to all Regulations made by the authority of Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for War.

Authority under which raised

2.—The Force is composed of the following arms :— Composition

Light Horse.

Artillery.

Engineer (including Submarine, Mining and
Railway Forces).

Mounted Rifles.

Rifles.

Medical Staff Corps.

3.—A definite establishment is allowed to every Volunteer Corps on its formation.

Establishment

4.—Persons wishing to form a Volunteer Corps should address the offer of their services for Her Majesty's acceptance to the General Officer Commanding the district in which they reside.

Formation of New Corps

The General Officer obtains a report from the Principal Medical Officer of the District if the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps is concerned.

Proposal for the formation of new Corps should be sent in before the first of November in each year.

The authorities appear to wish for an increase in the number of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps where no companies of the corps at present exist, or where the number is insufficient to meet the requirements of the Mobilization scheme for Home Defence. In offering the services of a proposed company of Volunteer Medical Staff Corps information must be given as to the place proposed for the Headquarters of the corps, and the number of persons who are prepared to enrol themselves.

Proposed
Company of
V.M.S.C.

Information
to be sent

FORMATION OF BRIGADES.

Brigades

6.—The Infantry Volunteer Force is organised into Brigades; an Officer with the rank of Brigadier-General is appointed to command them.

Brigade
Staff

7.—He is assisted by the following Staff:—

1 Brigade-Major.

1 Aide-de-Camp.

1 Staff-Officer for administrative supply, and transport duties.

1 Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Brigade
Bearer
Companies

8.—For each Brigade a Bearer Company is authorised.

The establishment of a Bearer Company is as follows:—

1 Surgeon - Lieutenant - Colonel, Surgeon-Major or Surgeon-Captain.

2 Surgeon-Captains or Surgeon-Lieutenants.

7 Staff-Sergeants or Sergeants. (The senior to act as Warrant Officer).

1 Bugler.

53 Rank and File.

Total 64 of all ranks.

The whole of the *personnel* is not to be super-numerary to the existing regimental establishment.

It is well to appoint one of the Junior Officers as Adjutant.

All the Officers of a Brigade Bearer Company and the Sergeant-Major should be mounted (Army Medical Regulations, Part I., Appendix No. 56, page 387). Mounted Officers

The Officers and men are selected from among the members of the Brigade and the training of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men should be carried out under the supervision of the Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade by the Medical Officers appointed to the Bearer Company.

The members of the Bearer Company continue to belong to their own battalions.

In the case of the Welsh Border and East London Brigades the Bearer Company is a company of one of the regiments of the Brigade, thus all ranks wear the same uniform and go through the ordinary Infantry Drill, after which they have a course of Stretcher Drill, First Aid and Bandaging, and then become entitled to wear the Geneva Cross. The Company has to conform to the usual regulations for efficiency of Infantry Volunteers.

PRECEDENCE.

9.—In the Volunteer Force the different arms rank Precedence for precedence as follows :—

- Light Horse.
- Artillery.
- Engineers.
- Mounted Rifle.
- Rifle.
- Medical Staff Corps.

10.—In every arm the relative precedence of a Counties County is determined by the date of the enrolment of its corps as given in the Army List.

In every county the relative precedence of the different corps of any one arm is determined by the number assigned to such corps on its formation.

Officers with
those of
other forces

11.—Officers of the Volunteer Force rank with the Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces as the juniors of their respective ranks, and with the Officers of the Yeomanry Force according to the rank and date of their respective commissions in the respective forces.

Among
themselves

12.—The relative precedence of Officers in the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the rank and date of their commissions in that force; of Officers of different corps holding commissions of the same rank and date by the relative precedence of the corps to which they respectively belong; of officers of one corps bearing commissions of the same rank and date by the order in which their names appear in the Army List.

This latter order is the same as that in which they are inserted in the *London Gazette*.

Rank of
Medical
Officers

13.—Medical Officers rank for precedence as follows:—

ADMINISTRATIVE.

Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

EXECUTIVE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel.

Surgeon-Major.

Surgeon-Captain.

Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Honorary Assistant Surgeons rank as Lieutenants.

Volunteer
Medical
Staff

14.—All Volunteer Medical Officers, including those of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps, are arranged in the Army List in order of seniority, under the heading of Volunteer Medical Staff. They are under the authority

of their Commanding Officers, and, in the case of the Infantry Battalions, of the Brigade-Surgeon also; but the latter obtains the permission of their Commanding Officers before he takes them away from their regiments for any extra regimental duty.

APPOINTMENT AND PROMOTION OF MEDICAL OFFICERS.

15.—First appointments are made to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, and are recommended by Commanding Officers to the Military Secretary, the recommendation being accompanied by Army Form E 536. How
Appointed

Even if there is a vacancy for one or more Surgeon-Captains, or if there is no Medical Officer in a regiment, still the first appointment is to a Surgeon-Lieutenancy.

All applications for a commission must be doubly qualified; the triple diploma of the Society of Apothecaries is, of course, sufficient.

16.—The promotion of all Medical Officers is submitted to the Military Secretary by Commanding Officers, who forward their recommendations through the usual channels accompanied in each case by a certified statement of service signed by the Commanding Officer and countersigned by the Adjutant. (Volunteer Regulations, 1891, Part I., Section II., paragraph 60). Promotion

17.—A Surgeon-Lieutenant is allowed for every corps which is not entitled to a Medical Officer on the establishment. This would apply to small battalions or to the 26th Middlesex R.V., Cyclists Corps. Number of
Medical
Officers
Allowed

This appointment ceases whenever the corps is called out on active service.

18.—Corps entitled to a Medical Officer of substantive rank (*i.e.*, a Surgeon-Captain), if they consist of 12 or more companies, are allowed four Medical Officers, Establish-
ment of
Medical
Officers

and if they consist of less than twelve companies are allowed three Medical Officers. (Volunteer Regulations, Part I., Section II., para 63.)

The rank which these Officers hold depends upon whether they are proficient or not and upon their length of service as Medical Officers.

Additional
Medical
Officers

19.—Additional Surgeon-Lieutenants may be appointed on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer on the understanding that they are required for and give attendance at the range.

Promotion
of Honorary
Assistant
Surgeons

20.—Honorary Assistant Surgeons who obtain certificates of proficiency if duly recommended by Commanding Officers to the Military Secretary through General Officers commanding districts are gazetted to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant.

Service as Honorary Assistant Surgeon appears to count for promotion, as an Honorary Assistant Surgeon was recently promoted to Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel shortly after passing the proficiency examination.

Promotion of
Surgeon-
Lieutenants

21.—If duly recommended to the Military Secretary through the General Officer Commanding the District, Surgeon-Lieutenants are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Captain on completion of three years' service, and on obtaining the certificate of proficiency, provided there is a vacancy. (Volunteer Regulations, Part I., Section II., para 66.)

Promotion
to Surgeon-
Major and
Surgeon-
Lieutenant-
Colonel

22.—Surgeon-Captains similarly recommended are promoted to the rank of Surgeon-Major on completion of 15 years' service as Medical Officers, and Surgeon-Majors to the rank of Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel on completion of 20 years of such service. (Volunteer Regulations, Part I., Section II., para 66.)

Combatant
Officers

Promotion is only obtained by Medical Officers for service as such; a combatant Officer who joins the Medical Branch loses his previous service in counting for promotion.

23.—Volunteer Medical Officers who join the Army Medical Reserve obtain promotion to Surgeon-Major after 12 years' service as Medical Officers in the Volunteer Force. (*Vide* Army Medical Reserve, page 15.)

Promotion
in the Army
Medical
Reserve

24.—Occasionally Brigade-Surgeons are seconded. Their names then appear in the Army List in italics, and they are only available for Brigade duty, doing no regimental work and therefore earning no capitation grant for their regiments. Promotion is in this manner sometimes obtained for Surgeon-Lieutenants who are proficient and who require a vacancy.

Seconding

EXAMINATIONS.

25.—Medical Officers who have not served as such in the Regular Army or in the Royal Navy, or have not obtained a certificate after passing through a course of instruction at the Training School, Medical Staff Corps, Aldershot (*vide* pages 22 and 23), in order to obtain certificates of proficiency to enable them to earn the special proficiency capitation allowance of £2 10s. per annum, are required to pass the proficiency examination for Volunteer Medical Officers, conducted by a board of Army Medical Officers convened by the Principal Medical Officer of the district. The examination is to be passed within two years of the Officer obtaining his commission.

Proficiency
Examina-
tion

Reference

26.—Application to be examined must be made through Commanding Officers.

Application
to be
Examined

In some districts the examination is held half-yearly during the months of January and July. In London, by a special district order, the examination is held on the first Tuesday in January, April, July and September.

In other districts the Officer who desires to be examined, can practically appoint his own time by applying for a Board of Officers when he is ready to go up.

If he wishes to be examined at any Military station other than the headquarters of the district he should apply specially for that station, and give sufficient reasons for the request which he makes.

Permission has occasionally been granted to Medical Officers of Provincial corps to be examined in London.

The standard and subjects of the examination vary considerably in all districts.

Classes for Instruction

27.—Classes for the Instruction of Volunteer Medical Officers in the subjects of the examination are held by the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, and due notice is given concerning them in the various medical journals; further information can be obtained by applying to the Senior Medical Officer Instructor, 7, St. Bene't Place, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

28.—Certificates of Proficiency are granted to successful candidates (*vide* para 26) on the following form (Army Form E 564):—

CERTIFICATE OF PROFICIENCY FOR MEDICAL OFFICERS OF VOLUNTEERS.

“ We certify that _____ (who is registered under the Medical Act of 1858 as qualified to practice Medicine and Surgery in Great Britain and Ireland), is well acquainted with the nature and intended application of the various articles composing the equipment of Army Hospitals in the Field, and with the authorised means for the transport of sick and wounded soldiers and the proper modes of employing them.

We also certify that he has a competent knowledge of the treatment of the wounds, injuries, and diseases to which troops are liable in the field, particularly with regard to the special circumstances of campaigning; and that he is acquainted with the duties to be performed by

Army Medical Officers in camps and bivouacs and during marches as detailed in the Army Medical Regulations.

Signatures of Board of }
Examining Officers }

Station

Confirmed

Major-General Commanding

District.

Date

RESIGNATION AND RETIREMENT.

29.—Commanding Officers report without delay Death through the General Officer Commanding the district, to the Military Secretary the deaths, and submit for acceptance the voluntary resignations of the Officers of their Resignation respective corps. A record of service should accompany letters of resignation in all cases.

30.—Officers who are above 60 years of age are Retirement required to resign their commissions, unless they are specially recommended by the General Officer Commanding the District after the annual inspection as capable of retaining their appointments with advantage to the public service.

If so recommended such Officers are permitted, in the absence of any counter report, to continue in their appointments until they attain the age of 67, or for a shorter period as may be determined by the Secretary of State in each case.

31.—An Officer who is publicly shown by proceedings in bankruptcy, liquidation, composition or other like legal proceedings to be unable to meet his engagements is dealt with under the Queen's Regulations; the Commanding Officer reports the circumstances of the case for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, who in concurrence with the Secretary of State for War investigates each case and decides whether the Officer can be permitted to continue to hold Her Majesty's commission. Bankruptcy

Transfer 32.—In order to transfer from one regiment to another, it is necessary for an Officer to resign his commission first; he is then gazetted to the new corps after the usual application has been made through the Commanding Officer.

The previous service will count for promotion, except in the case of a combatant Officer who becomes a Medical Officer.

Resignation 33. An Officer by giving 14 days' notice in writing of his intention to quit his corps, can at the end of that period claim his discharge, but usually it is best for an efficient Officer to resign at the end of the Volunteer year, as otherwise his regiment will lose the Capitation Grant which he has earned for that year.

Attachment to other Corps 34.—Occasionally an Officer has to leave a district for a short period; he can then get attached to and do his drills with another regiment.

How arranged 35.—Application must be made by an Officer through his Adjutant, who communicates with the Adjutant of the corps to which he wishes to be attached. If all his drills for one year are done with another regiment, they count towards efficiency, and a certificate of them must be obtained from the Adjutant of the corps to which he is attached.

SECTION II.

CAPITATION GRANT AND CONDITIONS OF EFFICIENCY AND PROFICIENCY.

Conditions of Efficiency 36.—Each Officer must attend nine drills annually—three battalion and the rest company drills.

Annual Inspection If absent from the Inspection he has to do two more company drills.

Leave of absence must be also obtained, and in case of sickness a medical certificate must be forwarded.

Attendance at the range counts as drill.

Officers are not required to do any musketry practice in order to become efficient.

Every efficient Officer earns £1 15s. 0d. for his Grant regiment, and if proficient an additional £2 10s. 0d., is given.

Officers of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps are also Tactics permitted to earn the extra grant for tactics, £1 10s. 0d., Signalling and for signalling £1 10s. 0d.

SECTION III.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

37.—A large number of Volunteer Medical Officers join this. It is therefore thought advisable to explain the conditions of service.

38.—The ranks given are those of—

Ranks

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel

Surgeon-Major

Surgeon-Captain, and

Surgeon-Lieutenant.

39.—Medical Officers of the Militia, Yeomanry Cavalry, and Volunteers who join the Reserve, perform Army duties at Home under rules which are fixed by the Secretary of State, and act under the orders for administrative purposes of the Director-General of the Army Medical Department.

Employment

40.—Promotion is given to the above ranks in the Army Medical Reserve on completion of the periods of service required for promotion to the same ranks in the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteers, except that promotion to Surgeon-Major is given on completion of 12 years' service as Medical Officer from date of first appointment to the Militia, Yeomanry or Volunteers.

Promotion

Honorary Assistant-Surgeons permitted to join the Army Medical Reserve are granted the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant therein, but they must first become proficient.

41.—The Secretary of State's Instructions on the foregoing warrant are as follows :—

- 1.—No Medical Officer of the Auxiliary Forces shall be appointed to the Army Medical Reserve who is not medically fit for service, and whose character and qualifications are not in all respects satisfactory.
- 2.—The names of all Officers of the Army Medical Reserve shall be included in a special Army Medical List.
- 3.—Officers shall be removed from the Army Medical Reserve list on attaining the age of 65.
- 4.—Officers of the Army Medical Reserve are liable to be called to Army service at home in times of great national emergency to take the place of such of the Medical Staff of the Army as may be withdrawn for active service ; and when so called out receive the pay and allowances of their rank.
- 5.—Medical Officers of the Auxiliary Forces who are permitted to join the Army Medical Reserve shall undertake to accept the charge of the Officers and men of any detachment of troops not having an Officer of the Medical Staff attached to it at any station at which they may reside with the rates of remuneration laid down.
- 6.—Officers of the Army Medical Reserve who are willing to offer their services will have a prior

Prior Claim
to Employ-
ment]

claim to employment in the district in which they reside to other Medical Officers of the Auxiliary Forces or to civilian medical Practitioners.

7.—The acceptance of appointments in the Army Medical Reserve in no way modifies the position of Officers in a regiment or corps of the Auxiliary Forces to which they belong.

8.—Officers wishing to apply for appointments should forward their applications through the Officer Commanding the corps to which they belong to the General Officer commanding the district for transmission to the Military Secretary. A medical certificate of fitness to serve and a certificate of birth must be sent also. Application

41A.—The remuneration is the same as that given to civilian practitioners employed at contract rates. The rate for attendance on not less than ten persons being £5 per annum; if there be ten persons or more, for every complete twenty-five, or portion of twenty-five, £10. The Medical Officer is required to supply his own medicines. Remuneration

The 12 years' service qualifying for the rank of Surgeon-Major must be 12 years' service as a Medical Officer.

42.—With reference to the above Royal Warrants, a further Army Order was issued stating that the Secretary of State has no intention of calling upon Officers who join the Army Medical Reserve to perform any local duties with troops which would interfere either with their private practice or their regimental duties, or of removing them from their districts for duty elsewhere except under such circumstances as are fixed by Statute and apply equally to all members of their respective corps.

SECTION IV.

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Appoint- ments	43.—First appointments are made to the rank of Surgeon-Lieutenant, and are recommended by the Commanding Officer of the regiment to the Military Secretary, the recommendation being accompanied by Army Form E. 536.
Ranks of Medical Officers	44.—The following ranks are given:— Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel. Surgeon-Major. Surgeon-Captain. Surgeon-Lieutenant.
Examina- tions	45.—At present there are no examinations for the Medical Officers of the Yeomanry, but they are allowed to go through a course of instruction at the Volunteer Ambulance School, application being made in the first instance to the Senior Medical Officer Instructor, as mentioned on page 24.
Rates of Pay	46.—When a regiment is called up for “permanent duty” 11s. 4d. per diem is the amount of pay to which Medical Officers are entitled. Supernumerary Medical Officers only draw pay when assembled for duty in the place of Officers borne on the establishment.
Civilian Medical Practitioner	47.—In regiments where there is no Medical Officer present at “Permanent duty” a civilian medical practitioner is employed at Army contract rates (para 41A).
Pay for Marching	48.—A Medical Officer is allowed pay as above to meet travelling and other expenses when proceeding to the place appointed for the annual permanent duty of his regiment. The rates mentioned below being only given for distances within the county, except in the case of troops from other counties belonging to the regiment.

The rate of pay for marching in when the distance by rail is:—

20 miles and under, one day's pay.

Over 20 and under 30, $1\frac{1}{2}$ day's.

Over 30 and under 40, 2 days'.

Over 40 and under 50, $2\frac{1}{2}$ days'.

The pay on the return journey is calculated on the same basis.

49.—A daily allowance of 1s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. in lieu of forage is granted to Medical Officers for two effective horses during the time of permanent duty and of going to and returning from the same. Forage Allowance

50.—Promotion depends on length of service and upon there being a vacancy. The length of service required is the same as in the Volunteers (*vide* para 21 and 22), Officers joining the Army Medical Reserve being promoted to Surgeon-Major three years sooner. Promotion

51.—A step of honorary rank, if not granted while already serving, with permission to wear the uniform of the regiment, is granted to every Medical Officer on retirement after 15 years' service. Honorary Rank

52.—In order to transfer to another regiment, the consent of both Commanding Officers must be obtained, the application being forwarded to the General Officer Commanding the District. Transfer

53.—Officers who are above 60 of age years are called upon to retire unless they are specially recommended for further service by the General Officer Commanding the district. Retirement

54.—On the application of the Officer Commanding a sum of money, not exceeding £30, is granted to the owner of a horse for loss when it can be certified:— Compensation for Loss of Horses

a.—That the accident which caused the loss occurred in the actual performance of duty, exercises or troop drills, or while on the march to or from the place of assembly for permanen

duty, exercise or troop drills with a detachment in military formation and under the command of an Officer.

b.—That the accident was not occasioned by any fault or want of due care on the part of the rider.

c.—That the loss was wholly occasioned by the act of duty which resulted in the horse's death.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

55.—The grant of pensions and gratuities to Yeomen for injuries received during permanent duty is regulated by the Royal Warrant for pay, and the procedure is similar to that mentioned under Section 10 (Pensions and Gratuities to Volunteers).

SECTION V.

THE VOLUNTEER MEDICAL STAFF CORPS.

Composition

56.—The Corps consists of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men, enlisted in order to perform the special professional work allotted to them.

Each Company of the Corps is attached to the Company of the Army Medical Staff Corps serving in the same district; the following companies have been formed:—

London	5
Edinburgh	1
Woolwich	1
Manchester	2
Maidstone	1
Leeds	1
Aberdeen	1
Norwich	1
Glasgow	1

57.—The following is the establishment of a Company
company :— Company
Establish-
ment

- 3 Medical Officers.
- 1 Quartermaster.
- 1 First Class Staff-Sergeant.
- 2 Second Class Staff-Sergeants.
- 4 Sergeants.
- 2 Buglers.
- 8 Corporals.
- 79 Privates.

100 Total of all ranks.

Permanent Staff—1 Sergeant-Instructor.

58.—For a battalion of 4 Companies, the establish- Battalion
Establish-
ment
ment is as follows :—

- 1 Commandant.
- 12 Medical Officers.
- 5 Quartermasters.
- 4 First Class Staff-Sergeants.
- 2 Second Class Staff-Sergeants.
- 18 Sergeants.
- 8 Buglers.
- 34 Corporals.
- 314 Privates.

400 Total.

Permanent Staff.

- 1 Adjutant.
- 4 Sergeant-Instructors, including
- 1 Acting Sergeant-Major.

59.—The following may be issued on loan to each Equipment
company :—

- 1 Ambulance Wagon.
- 1 Pack Saddle.
- 1 Pair of Cacolets.
- 1 Pair of Litters.
- 12 Surgical Haversacks.
- 12 Water Bottles.

Promotion 60.—The promotion of Officers is carried out as detailed on page 10.

Instruction 61.—Officers of the Corps can attend the Aldershot School for a period of one month or six weeks, instruction being given in the interior economy and discipline of the Corps and equitation.

The July Class is for drill entirely and lasts one month. The conditions are as stated below.

Certificates obtainable 62.—In addition to obtaining the proficiency certificate on passing the Aldershot School, Officers of the Volunteer Medical Staff Corps can earn a grant for signalling or tactics which entitle them to have the letter S or T placed before their names in the Army List.

It is stated on good authority that in the Home Defence Mobilisation Scheme the Corps is stationed at the various Hospitals on the lines of communication.

The method of formation of new companies of the Corps is given in paragraph 4.

SECTION VI.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

Schools of Instruction 63.—The Schools of Instruction for Volunteer Medical Officers are the—

Training School Medical Staff Corps, Aldershot,
and the

Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, London.

Certificates required before joining Aldershot 64.—An Officer wishing to join the former sends his application in through his Commanding Officer on Army Form E 534, and must forward at the same time a Medical Certificate of being in good health, also a certificate signed by his Adjutant to the effect that he has been properly instructed in the following subjects:—

PARTS I. AND II. INFANTRY DRILL.

Aldershot
Classes

65.—The Classes are held twice a year.

The courses extend over a period of six weeks, and include instruction in the interior economy and discipline of the Army Medical Staff Corps and in equitation. Officers who cannot attend these classes may attend a class formed annually on 1st of July lasting for 1 month, and including neither instruction in the interior economy and discipline of the Corps nor equitation. (Volunteer Regulations, Part I., Section V., paragraph 300.)

66.—Complete uniform should be taken.

Uniform
required

Such Officers as obtain certificates of proficiency after attending this course are entitled to have the letters p. s. placed before their names in the Army List; they also receive pay to the amount of 7s. 3d. per diem, if they obtain a certificate.

When quarters are assigned the allowance is 5s. per diem. Travelling expenses are also allowed for one journey only to and from the school. Amount of pay

Officers should not make their own arrangements as to board and lodgings until they have reported themselves at Aldershot, as it is possible that quarters may be found for them in barracks or under canvas, in which case they will have to occupy quarters so assigned to them.

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

67.—This School was founded in 1887 since which period Officers of all ranks, both medical and combatant, and Non-Commissioned Officers and men of all branches of the service have gone through courses of instruction, and have obtained proficiency certificates. The date of each class is fixed by the Senior Medical Officer Instructor, and is mentioned in the various medical journals.

Volunteer
Ambulance
School

Up to the present time, about 700 of all ranks, including Regulars and Yeomanry, have passed through the school.

Application to join and information as to subscriptions, etc., can be obtained from the Senior Medical Officer Instructor, Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction, 7, St. Bene't Place, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. Instructors are also sent to Brigade and Regimental Camps.

SECTION VII.

DUTIES IN CAMPS OR BARRACKS, AND ON THE LINE OF MARCH.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUT.-COLONEL.

Duties

68.—He is the senior and the administrative Medical Officer of the Brigade to which he belongs, and is answerable for all the medical arrangements.

Report on arrival in Camp

69.—On arrival of the Brigade at a Military Station, Brigade-Surgeons should as soon as possible report themselves to the Principal or Senior Medical Officer of the station stating at the same time the various regiments and the strength of all ranks present in camp.

Camping Ground

If necessary other medicines which are not in the Field Medical Companion can then be obtained from the Station Hospital on requisition. Brigade-Surgeons, if required, give an opinion as to the desirability or otherwise of a site for a camping ground.

Demand for Equipment

70. When the holding of a camp has been authorised by the General Officer Commanding the District, a demand for Camp equipment is sent in in duplicate by the Commanding Officers on Army Form G 975.

No equipment is issued except what is distinctly authorised by the Volunteer Regulations.

Hospital Marquee

71.—A complete Hospital Marquee with flags is allowed for every 1,000 non-Commissioned Officers and men in Camp. (Volunteer Regulations, para 823).

In estimating the number of men proceeding to a camp it is always well to mention a larger number of men than is expected, and to requisition accordingly. The demand must be sent in in duplicate by the Brigade-Major 14 days before the formation of the camp.

71A.—The formation of Brigade-Bearer Companies is a duty which falls to these Officers. This is referred to on page 6. Brigade
Bearer
Companies

72.—Steps should be taken to get from each regiment a nominal roll of the following:— Nominal
Rolls
required of

Number of Medical Officers who are present in Camp.

Number of Ambulance Sergeants and rank and file in possession of the Army Ambulance Certificate, and who are also entitled to wear the Geneva Cross by having conformed to Regulations since passing. Personnel

Also the number of Equipment
Surgical Haversacks,
Field Medical Companions,
Regulation Field Stretchers, Mark IV.,
Ambulance Wagons, Mark III.,
in possession of each regiment.

73.—It may be taken that none but the Regulation Ambulance Wagon is fit for field service; when a Brigade marches past with its bearer company the wagon should go by in rear of the Company, and it will probably have to go over rough ground which no ordinary conveyance will stand. The writer saw this only too plainly at Minehead in August, 1890, where the Ambulance Wagon, which was not of Regulation Pattern, was unable to stand the wear and tear of rough ground and consequently parted in halves, causing injuries to some of its occupants. When a Brigade is mobilised at Aldershot an ambulance wagon can be obtained on field days if the brigade major sends in a requisition to the officer commanding the Army Service Corps. Ambulance
Wagon and
Water Cart

A water cart may also be obtained for each regiment of the brigade in a similar manner.

Appoint-
ments to
make

74.—Appointments should be made by the Brigade Surgeon to the following posts:—

In charge of the Field Hospital, a Surgeon-Major and a Surgeon-Captain.

A Surgeon-Major as Sanitary Officer.

A Surgeon-Captain or Surgeon-Lieutenant as Orderly Medical Officer, period of office to be 24 hours.

A Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, Surgeon-Major, or Surgeon-Captain in command of the Bearer-Company, and two other Officers of junior rank, and a Sergeant Major.

Notified in
Brigade
Orders

75.—All these appointments should be sent in to the Brigade-Major, in order that they may appear in Brigade Orders.

Special
precautions
in Disease

76.—Should any special form of disease be prevalent in the camp or in the neighbourhood thereof, it would be the duty of the Brigade Surgeon to acquaint the other Medical Officers of the fact and to make suggestions to them for its prevention and treatment.

Official
Report

77.—At the conclusion of the camp, a report should be sent in to the Brigadier stating the amount of sickness which has been present, information concerning sanitary matters generally, and the duties carried out by the Bearer-Company.

EXECUTIVE MEDICAL OFFICERS.

Report
themselves

78.—On arrival at a Brigade Camp, Medical Officers should at once report themselves to the Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade. If in a regimental camp at a military station they should at once report themselves to the Senior Medical Officer at the Station Hospital.

79.—Medical Officers must take their own Regulation Equipment pocket case and professional instruments to camp, but a Field Medical Companion may be obtained on requisition for each 500 men from the Principal Medical Officer of the district. (Volunteer Regulations, Part III., Sec. XI., para 838.) Requisition for Field Medical Companion

On receiving these articles a receipt must be given for them. The Medical Officer who signs it is then held personally responsible for all deficiencies found to exist in these articles of equipment when returned, except for such articles as have been expended for treatment of sick.

80.—The hour and place for the sick parade should be mentioned in Regimental Orders. Sick Parade

Each Company Orderly Corporal parades the sick of his company and brings with him two duplicate company sick reports (Army Form B 256), filling in all but the two last columns.

The Medical Officer makes the following remarks according to the nature of the case, "Hospital." "Duty," "Medicine and Duty," "Light Duty," "To be Detained." He also states the diagnosis, and initials the report.

The word "duty," placed against a man who "goes sick" unnecessarily, means that he is a malingerer, and in the Regular Service he would accordingly be placed in the guard room.

One copy of the Sick Report is sent to the man's Commanding Officer, who thus knows how he is disposed of; the other copy is sent to the Medical Officer in charge of the Hospital.

A copy of a Sick Report is given below:—

Army Form B. 256.
(*Vide* para 28, Sec. XIV., Part I.,
Queen's Regulations, 1889.)

1ST VOLUNTEER BATTALION ROYAL SUSSEX REGIMENT.

Battery Troop or Company D.

MORNING SICK REPORT.

Station and Date, June 22, 1892.

Regtl. No.	Rank and Names. (Christian Name in full; M under name if married.)	Completed Years of		Religion.	If for Duty.	Whether a Defaulter.	Diseases.	Medical Officer's Remarks and Initials.
		Age.	Service.					
4014	Pvt John Jones	29	9	Prot'stnt	Yes.	No.	Pneumonia	Hospital, F.C.N.
4099	Pvt F. Evans	26	6	"	Yes	No.	Nil.	Duty, F.C.N.
5152	Pvt A. Halliburton ..	22	3	R.C.	Yes.	No.	Dyspepsia	Medicine and duty, F.C.N.
5179	Pvt F. Welsh	21	2	R.C.	Yes.	Yes	Rheumatism	Medicine and duty, F.C.N.
5171	Pvt R. Ryan	21	2	Prot'stnt	Yes.	No.	Vaccination	Light duty. F.C.N.

F. HASTER, Orderly, N.C.O.

81.—When a Volunteer is sent to Hospital, his kit should in all cases accompany him; if admitted to a station hospital a charge is made of 1s. per diem on the regiment concerned for subsistence. Admission to Hospital

82.—The Medical Officer attached to a Regiment should at once report the following to the Senior Medical Officer and to the Commanding Officer concerned: all cases of sudden death out of Hospital, all cases of severe accident, and any outbreak of infectious disease. Reports

83.—In cases of severe accident a board of Officers assembles in order to record their opinion as to whether the man is entitled to compensation or pension (see page 46). Procedure in Accident

84.—The Medical Officer attends all parades when the General or other Officer Commanding the district is present. A Medical Officer should also be present at all Route Marches and Field Firing. Parades

85.—If required, he gives an opinion as to the desirability of a camping ground. All parts of the camp or barracks should be visited once a week, and any sanitary defect pointed out to the Commanding Officer. Sanitary Duties

86.—Medical Officers make recommendations to Commanding Officers verbally, and in writing when they consider them necessary, for protecting the health of the troops whether as regards the abatement of local causes of disease, or as to any alteration of diet, clothing, drills, or duty. Recommendations to Commanding Officers

87.—When written recommendations are necessary, a copy is sent to the Principal Medical Officer of the District. Written Recommendations

The suggestions which Medical Officers have made from time to time are various; they have been much

appreciated. Some are mentioned here for future guidance :—

At an Aldershot Camp it was suggested that as the weather was very hot, there should be no afternoon parade. This was at once agreed to, and the parade abandoned.

In another camp the men had come in from a field day and were wet through. An afternoon parade had been ordered, but this was abandoned on the suggestion of the Medical Officer. At Easter, 1892, in a London regiment, it was suggested and ordered that hot coffee be served out before the hour of early morning parade.

In 1891, during the prevalence of the influenza epidemic, a march out was ordered of the Brigade of Foot Guards, but at the suggestion of the Principal Medical Officer of the Home District it was abandoned.

Vaccination

88.—When the Northamptonshire Militia were encamped near the town of Northampton there was, on one occasion, an epidemic of small pox raging close to the camp, and at the suggestion of the Medical Officer, Surgeon W. A. Barr, the Commanding Officer gave orders that the whole of the men should be vaccinated. Only one case of small pox occurred, and the patient admitted that he had avoided being vaccinated.

MARCHES.

Duties of Medical Officers

89.—When necessary, Medical Officers should make suggestions as to the length of marches, the duration, and the number of halts, and as to the clothing and food of the troops.

Rate of Marching

90.—It is difficult to fix the number of miles per diem, which a regiment should march. The greater the number of men, the greater will be the time required, and accordingly large bodies of troops rarely march beyond 15 miles per diem.

A rate of 3 miles per hour is good.

91.—Troops should halt for five minutes at the end of the first half an hour and five minutes for every subsequent hour; when the march is over 12 miles in length, a mid-day halt of an hour and a half should be made, and the men should then have a meal which should be carried in their haversacks. Halts

92.—There is no better way of preventing sore and blistered feet than in insisting upon all ranks wearing thick worsted socks and soldier's ammunition boots, which can be obtained at a moderate price in all garrison towns. Sore Feet—
Prevention

Soaping the socks or treating both sock and boot with powdered French chalk is also useful.

92A.—A week or so before marching, the feet may be hardened by bathing them daily in a bucket of cold water to which has been previously added a handful of powdered alum. This treatment also answers well for tender feet or broken blisters.* Treatment

The feet being well washed previously and the socks changed at night, unbroken blisters are best treated by running a needle with worsted through them and expressing the fluid. The thread should be left in for a night and then removed.

93.—Medical Officers will be frequently asked as to what is best to drink on the line of march. Drink on the Line of March

In the writer's experience nothing agrees with men so well as lime juice cordial mixed with about four times its quantity of water.

This drink prevents constipation and quenches thirst.

Cold tea is also recommended, but from the amount of tannin it contains is often found to cause indigestion and constipation.

* Some men prefer to apply to their feet, as a preventative against blistering, specially prepared drugs which are made up in a portable form, and which certainly do give ease and comfort when on the march.

Water Bottles

When not ordered by the Commanding Officer a suggestion should be made to him that the men should carry their water bottles.

Medical Officers should also occasionally examine a water bottle here and there in the ranks and note the names of men whose water bottles are empty; it will be frequently found that a rear rank will trust to his front rank man having a supply of liquid for both. This will in all probability mean both of them going short later on, especially if the weather is hot.

In some regimental orders it is stated that the men are to parade with "water bottles filled."

Falling Out

95.—When a man falls out on the line of march he should have all his accoutrements taken off, the tunic unbuttoned, and be placed on the ground in a recumbent posture. A little hot beef-tea will be found most useful in restoring the man's powers; failing this a teaspoonful of Sp. Ammon Aromat in water should be given and the patient allowed to rest in an ambulance wagon.

The Captain of the Company should leave an N.C.O. in charge of a man who is so ill as to be unable to march, and a ticket stating as follows:—

"——— marched off with the battalion, but was unable to keep up with it" (Captain's signature and date).

Among the common causes of falling out on the line of march are marching on an empty stomach and smoking strong tobacco in the early morning.

Billets

96.—When turning in at night in billets the men should be enjoined to thoroughly cover themselves up, and if sleeping on straw, care should be taken that it is not damp.

Ventilation

The ventilation is often deficient; all means of communication with the outer air being closed, the men wake up in the morning unrefreshed and with a headache.

No HOSPITALS IN CAMP.

97.—For the housing of the sick a Hospital Marquee is sent if requisitioned as stated on page 24, but equipment such as is issued to Militia when encamped at a station where no military hospital exists is not sent. Hospital Marquee

These Field Hospitals are known by having a large white flag 4 feet square, with a red cross in the centre, by day, and by night by three white lights; they are non-dieted, and in accordance with Medical Regulations a patient gets the food which is sent him by his company. This also applies to bedding and utensils. How Known How the Sick are Rationed

When a patient is sent to hospital his complete kit should in all cases accompany him. Kits to be sent

98.—It will be found an excellent plan to make arrangements whereby soup or wine or other extras can be obtained from the Officers' mess of the patient's regiment. Extras

A form of order such as the following will be useful :—

To Quartermaster

Regiment.

Please send an order to your Officers' mess for 1 pint of soup daily for Sergeant of your Regiment who is a patient in the Field Hospital and under my care.

Signed,

Regiment.

Surgeon-Major

In charge of the Field Hospital at

99.—A Medical Officer and one competent Non-Commissioned-Officer with two privates should be told off for duty in the Hospital daily, these being posted for 24 hours, and not quitting their post until relieved, or by permission of the Medical Officer in charge. Nursing Staff

- Books to be Kept 100.—The following books should be kept :—
 Army Book, No. 27.
 Admission and Discharge Book, every patient's name
 being entered into this immediately on arrival in
 Hospital.
 Army Book, 182.
 Pack Store Book. This contains an inventory of the
 patient's kit, the foil and counterfoil being signed by
 him as correct.
 Prescription Book.
 Army Book 39.
- Returns 101.—A return of the number of patients in Hospital,
 of the names and deaths of sick Officers, is rendered daily
 by the Medical Officer in charge to the Officer Com-
 manding the Brigade or Station, and to the Senior
 Medical Officer of the Brigade or Station on Army Form
 A 27, (Morning State of Sick.)
 The names of sick can be placed on the back of the
 form. A copy of it is given on page 35.

SECTION IX.

MEDICAL PERSONNEL AND EQUIPMENT OF A BATTALION.

- 102.—A Volunteer battalion of eight companies
 should possess the following staff and equipment, all of
 which is at the disposal of the Medical Officer :—
- Staff 1 Corporal
 1 Private as Orderly, and
 2 Men per Company as Regimental
 Stretcher-Bearers.
- Equipment 1 Pair of Medical and Surgical Panniers
 1 Field Companion and Water Bottle
 1 Surgical Haversack
 1 Stretcher per Company.

MORNING STATE OF SICK.

Field Hospital, at Minehead, Somerset.

Corps.	Remained	Since admitted.	Discharged.	Died.	Remain- ing.	SICK OFFICERS.			
						Rank, Name, and Corps.	Disease.	Admitted.	Discharged	Remarks.
1 V.B. Gloster Regt.	2	—	—	—	2				
2 V.B. S. Wales Bord.	3	—	1	—	2				
3 V.B. "	—	—	—	—	—				
4 V.B. "	4	1	2	—	3				REMARKS.
2 V.B. Somerset L.I.	—	2	—	—	2				
3 V.B. Somerset L.I.	—	3	—	1	2				

REMARKS.

REPORT OF DEATH. { All deaths are *at once* to be specially reported to the Officer Commanding the Corps, and to the Officer Commanding the Station on this portion of the Form, which is also to be used for all communications regarding a death or burial.

Regl. No	Rank.	Name and Corps.	Age.	Religion.	Disease.	Time and Place of Death.	Period after which interment may take place.

To Officer Commanding,
Savern Vol. Infantry Brigade.

R. H. WEBB, Surgeon-Major, 3rd V.B. S.W.B.
Medical Officer in charge of Field Hospital.

(This portion of the Form can be used for any purpose where a Nominal Roll is necessary to communicate between the Station Hospital and the Corps.)

Corps.	Regl. No.	Rank.	Names.	Age.	Disease.	Date of		Remarks.
						Admission.	Discharge.	

Medical Officer.

The price of a Surgical Haversack is about	£3	18	0
Field Companion and Water Bottle	-	7	10 0
Stretchers are	-	-	- - - 2 10 0 each
Panniers	-	-	- - - 50.0.0 each

In addition to this equipment some Triangular Directing and Field Hospital Flags, and a stock of Triangular Bandages will be found useful.

How Carried 103.—The Orderly carries the Field Companion and Surgical Haversack. The Panniers are best conveyed on a mule.

THE TRAINING OF REGIMENTAL STRETCHER-BEARERS.

No. per Company 104.—In every corps two men at least per troop or company are to be trained as stretcher-bearers of the corps and in rendering first aid to the wounded.

When a Medical Officer decides to hold a class he should get it announced in Regimental Orders.

Duty of Commanding Officers 105.—According to the Queen's Regulations, Commanding Officers are to afford Medical Officers undertaking the duty every facility for the formation and instruction of classes, and are to detail a competent Non-commissioned Officer to assist the Medical Officer in the drill, and to take charge of the equipment and appliances used in the instruction.

Loan of Stretchers 106.—Stretchers can be obtained by requisition, through the Commanding Officer, on the Principal Medical Officer of the district. These will be lent for a class—that is to say, for a period of three months, when they are usually recalled. (Queen's Regulations, Section XIV., paragraph 75.)

Composition of Class 107.—The class may consist of one or more regiments; the course of instruction must consist of at least 12 lectures and drills.

108.— Before an application for an examiner can be sent at least 8 of the class must have attended 9 lectures and drills. Application
for an
Examiner

It will be found that the Examining Officer will not admit to the examination anyone who has attended less than 9 times.

An example of an Inspection Report is given on page 38.

109.—In giving the instruction it will be found best to lecture to the men for 45 minutes and then drill for an hour afterwards. Syllabus of
Instruction

The following subjects must be taught :—

The skeleton : names of bones and joints.

The heart, blood vessels and the circulation of the blood.

The lungs and respiration.

The nerves and their uses.

Treatment of the apparently drowned.

Burns and scalds and their treatment.

Fractures and dislocations, diagnosis and treatment.

Wounds and Hæmorrhage.

Causes and treatment of Insensibility.

Poisons and Rabies.

Contents of the Field Medical Companion and Surgical Haversack and their uses.

Rules for carrying stretcher and for the posture of the patient thereon.

Each man must receive practical instruction in the application of splints, tourniquets, and the triangular bandage.

The drill must be taught up to and including the lifting and laying of wounded, post having been taken on the right and left.

Certificates of proficiency are granted to the successful members of the class on Army Form E 596, a copy of which is given on page 39.

INSPECTION REPORT OF AMBULANCE CLASS.

REPORT of Ambulance Class of 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regiment, at Middle Street, Brighton, ready for Examination on 1st June, 1892, at 8 p.m.

R. BROWN, Surgeon-Capt. 1st V. B. R. Sussex Regt.,
Medical Officer Instructor.

Forwarded to General Officer Commanding South Eastern District by

F. C. LEWIS, Colonel,
Officer Commanding 1st V.B. Royal Sussex Regt.

No.	Corps.	Rank and Names.	No. of Drills.	No. of Attendances.	Remarks of Examiner as to proficiency.
1580	1st V. B. R. }	Corpl. Thompson	12	12	good
2134	Suss. Rgt. }	Corpl. Weeks ..	12	12	vry. good
3091	„	Pte. T. Atkins ..	12	9	good
4287	„	„ F. Brown ..	12	9	good
3146	„	„ J. Cox ..	12	12	✓
6538	„	„ M. Eave ..	12	12	ab.
6111	„	„ R. James ..	12	12	vry. good
6213	„	„ N. Keen ..	12	11	good
6621	„	„ O. Lowe ..	12	12	good
5371	„	„ R. Marne ..	12	11	good

H. ALLIN, M.B., Surg.-Capt. A.M.S.,
Medical Officer Examiner.

The Principal Medical Officer,
South Eastern District.

109A.—

Army Form E. 596.

ARMY AMBULANCE CERTIFICATE.

Station and Date—London, May 15, 1892.

This is to certify that No. 3562, Pvte. G. A. G. ROBERTSON, 7th Middlesex R.V., has attended a Course of Instruction in Ambulance Drill, and in rendering First Aid to the Wounded, and has passed a satisfactory examination and is efficient therein.

H. F. STOKES, Surg.-Capt., L.R.B., Instructor.

J. BARNES, Surg.-Capt. A.M.S., Examiner.

F. LEWER, Surg.-Col., A.M.S., Principal
Medical Officer, Home District.

110.—In the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction the Senior Medical Officer Instructor strikes off the roll any man who misses three drills, the result being that no member of the Regimental Stretcher-Bearers class has failed at the Official Examination for some years.

Volunteer
Ambulance
School

Particular attention should be given in instructing a class in the application of the triangular bandage and in the rules for carrying stretcher and for the posture of the patient thereon.

111.—In addition to receiving the Army Ambulance Certificate, the Regimental Stretcher-Bearers to the number of two per battery or company are authorised to wear the Medical Staff Corps badge on their right arm from year to year on the certificate of the Medical Officer of the corps that they are proficient; the edging for Non-Commissioned Officers is silver; for men white instead of yellow. The Regulations do not state anything further concerning the edging for men except the colour; the material is not mentioned.

Badge:
Description
of and
Conditions
of Wearing

In order to obtain the certificate of the Regimental Medical Officer mentioned above, all trained Regimental

Stretcher-Bearers must in addition to their Company Drills do four stretcher drills annually.

Regimental
Inspection

112.—At the annual inspection of a corps the Stretcher Bearers parade, and are inspected as such under the Medical Officer.

Post of
Medical
Officers :
On Parade
In Line
In Column

113.—When the battalion is in line, the Medical Officers take post ten paces behind the centre of the rear rank in line with the Major and Adjutant.

When the battalion is in column the Medical Officers take post two paces from the outer flank of the leading company in line with the front rank.

Post of
Stretcher
Detachment :
In Line
In Column

114.—When the battalion is in line the stretcher section takes post five paces in rear of the regimental transport, the transport taking post in rear of the band.

When the battalion is in column the stretcher section takes post four paces in rear of the regimental transport, which is in line on the outer flank of the second company from the rear.

Marching
Past

This practically means that the stretcher section is on the outer flank of the rear company.

115.—Neither the Medical Officers or the stretcher section march past. The former take post in rear of the saluting flag after the inspection of the Regiment in line has been concluded.

Brigade
Bearer
Company

116.—A Brigade Bearer Company does march past, but under no circumstances are the stretchers to be carried by hand. (Medical Regulations, Part II., paragraph 374). They must either be placed in an Ambulance Wagon or left at some convenient spot in charge of a Non-commissioned Officer until the march past is over.

When a brigade is in quarter-column the bearer company takes post ten paces in rear of the centre battalion.

Salute

117.—The Officer commanding the Company takes post six paces in front of the centre when marching past, and salutes with the right hand : the remainder of the

company, except the right guide, paying the prescribed compliment by looking to the right when the command “Eyes Right” is given.

SECTION X.

DISCIPLINE.

118.—Obedience is the first duty of a soldier.

Implicit
Obedience

To obey orders smartly and willingly is consequently of the greatest importance. There may be times when the receiver of an order thinks it an improper one, still he should at once obey, and if he thinks fit, subsequently complain through his Commanding Officer as laid down in Queen’s Regulations, Section V., paragraph 39. A Non-Commissioned Officer or Private complains to the Officer Commanding his Company.

Mode of
Complaint

119.—It must be remembered by all grades of Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men that an order given emanates not from the individual, but in virtue of the office which he holds.

As, for example, a Private may give an order which must be obeyed as much as if given by an Officer; as in the case of a guard when left in charge of the oldest soldier.

120.—The Army Act of 1881, Section 3, paragraph 76 mentions the persons subject to its provisions.

Persons
subject to
Military
Law

The persons mentioned in this section are subject to Military Law as soldiers and this Act applies accordingly to all persons so specified, viz. :—

All Non-Commissioned Officers and men belonging to the Volunteer Forces of the United Kingdom.

- a.—When they are being trained or exercised with any portion of the Regular Forces or with any portion of the Militia when subject to Military Law.
- b.—When they are attached to or otherwise acting as part of or with any Regular Forces (*e.g.* when present at Schools of Instruction).
- c.—When their corps is on actual Military service.

Arrest of Officers

121.—Arrest is of two kinds—close arrest and open arrest. An Officer in close arrest is not allowed to leave his quarters, but when in open arrest he may take exercise at stated periods within certain limits. He is on no account allowed to appear in his own or any other mess premises or in any place of amusement or public resort, and has to appear at all times in uniform, but without his belt and sword.

It should always be distinctly stated whether it is an open or close arrest.

122.—It is laid down (in Army Act 345) that a junior Officer may order the arrest of a senior if engaged in any quarrel, fray, or disorder; and in the case of any glaring impropriety, such as drunkenness on parade, it may become his duty to take the same extreme measure.

Arrest of N.C.O's.

123.—The rules which govern the arrest of Officers apply to N.C.O's.

Privates

124.—If a Private refuses to obey an order distinctly given or resists the authority of a Non-Commissioned Officer he should be confined without altercation.

N.C.O's to obtain assistance in order to arrest a man

125.—When a Non-Commissioned Officer has occasion to confine a soldier for any offence he should invariably obtain the assistance of one or more privates to conduct the offender to the guard room and should

avoid in any way coming in contact with him except under unavoidable circumstances.

A private if drunk should be confined alone and should not be brought up for disposal for 24 hours to ensure his being sober.

126.—All prisoners on confinement should be searched with the object of removing knives, etc. Treatment of Prisoners before Trial

Prisoners pending enquiry will only be allowed their bedding if their detention exceeds two days.

A man confined for minor offences is termed a Barrack Room prisoner.

An offender in arrest or confinement in guard room or cells is not to be required to do any military duty.

A Non-C. Officer charged with a serious offence should as a rule be placed in arrest forthwith, but in case of doubt as to the commission of an offence the arrest may be delayed, and if the offence is not serious it may be disposed of without previous arrest.

A private soldier taken into Military custody is confined in charge of a guard, picquet, patrol or sentry, except for minor offences, such as absence from tattoo and other roll calls, overstaying a pass and other slight irregularities in quarters :

For minor offences he is not regarded as a prisoner, and attends all parades, though he is not to be detailed for any duty till the charge is disposed of, and is not permitted to enter the canteen or quit barracks.

A man confined in the Regimental guard room can only be released by the Commanding Officer.

127.—Breaking or attempting to break arrest or confinement renders an Officer liable to be cashiered Breaking Arrest and an N.C.O. or private to imprisonment.

Prisoners should be disposed of daily (Sundays, Good Friday and Christmas Day excepted) and when practicable before Commanding Officer's parade.

Minor offences are usually disposed of by the Officer Commanding the Company.

Awards

128.—All awards are entered in the Guard Report and Minor Offence Report and are signed by the Commanding Officer.

The awards by the Officer Commanding the Company are reported to the C.O. before the hour for the disposal of prisoners and together with any remissions or remarks of his will be entered in the Minor Offence Report below the cases disposed of by him. General Order 42, 87, lays down the crimes the Commanding Officer without reference to superior authority can punish. The Commanding Officer can award the following punishments:—

Powers of Commanding Officers of Regiments

129.—Confinement to barracks for 28 days, which carries with it punishment drill for 14 days' extra guard and picquets (these can only be awarded for minor offences on or parading for these duties).

Imprisonment

Imprisonment with or without hard labour for one-hundred-and-sixty-eight hours, but in the case of absence without leave exceeding seven days it may be extended to the same number of days as the days of absence, not exceeding 21 days on whole.

Fines in the case of drunkenness not exceeding 10s.

Deprivation of pay for absence without leave.

Deduction from ordinary pay.

Treatment of Defaulters

130—Defaulters (men confined to barracks) are required to answer their names at uncertain hours of the day, and are employed on fatigues as much as possible. They are not permitted to leave Barracks or enter the canteen, a list of their names being handed into the Non-Commissioned Officer on gate or canteen duty.

N.C.O's are not subject to minor punishments, but may be reprimanded by the Commanding Officer.

131.—The C.O. delegates to O.C.C. the power of awarding for minor offences, minor punishments not exceeding 7 days' confinement to Barracks.

Powers of
Officer
command-
ing Com-
pany

Any award under this authority is subject to any remission the C.O. may think desirable.

132.—All prisoners should be medically inspected before trial, and the Medical Officer must certify that the prisoner is in a fit state of health to undergo hard labour.

Medical
Inspection

This is done to prevent a man "going sick" after his sentence has been declared.

If, for instance, he was confined to Barracks for 21 days by award of the Commanding Officer, and was then declared by the Medical Officer to be sick, the prisoner would do his period of confinement in Hospital where there would be a sentry over him; on the other hand he would escape all parades or extra fatigue duty.

If a prisoner is found sick at a medical inspection before trial, he is sent to Hospital, and if discharged cured, is again brought up for trial.

133.—The Volunteer Act, 1863, Section 21, lays down the powers of the Commanding Officer when not under the Army Act.

Powers of
Command-
ing Officers
when not
under Army
Act

He may discharge from the corps and strike out the name of any member either for disobedience of orders by him of any military duty with the corps or neglect of duty or misconduct as a member of the corps, or for other sufficient cause, the sufficiency of such causes respectively to be judged by the C.O.

A member thus discharged is nevertheless liable to deliver up in good order all arms, clothing, appointments being public property or property of the corps issued to him, and to pay all money due by him to the corps.

If any member of the corps while under arms, on the march, or on duty with the corps, or engaged in any military exercise, or drill, or while wearing the clothing or accoutrements of the corps, and going to or returning from any place of assembly or exercise of the corps, disobeys any lawful command, or is guilty of any misconduct, the Officer then in command of the corps may order the offender if an Officer, into arrest, and if not an Officer into the custody of any Volunteer belonging to the corps or any N.C.O. of the permanent staff, but so that the offender is not kept into custody or arrest longer than the corps, or such portion of it then remaining under arms, or on the march, or duty, or assembled, or continuing engaged in any such military service or drill.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES TO VOLUNTEERS.

Procedure
in case of
Accident

134.—When a Volunteer meets with a serious injury on duty his case should be reported immediately to his Commanding Officer and to the Principal or Senior Medical Officer, in order that a Board of Officers may assemble and record their opinion on Army Form A 2 as to the cause of the accident.

Pensions and gratuities are issued to Volunteers injured on duty just as to the Regular Army, the amount depending on the rank of the Volunteer.

Further details as to the amounts payable are given in Article 1,150 of the Royal Warrant for pay and promotion.

Applications
How made

135.—Applications for pensions are to be submitted to the Adjutant-General through the Officer Commanding the Regimental District or Auxiliary Artillery District or the Commanding Royal Engineer of the District, and accompanied by the following documents :

- 136.—1. Volunteer Enrolment paper, Army Form E 594. Documents required
2. Duplicate of Discharge Certificate, Army Form E 551.
3. Medical Report signed by two Medical Officers, Army Form B 248.
4. Proceedings of the Court of Enquiry on the injury.
5. Certificate that the man is not in receipt of pension from Army Funds.
6. Statement whether or not any gratuity has been received from Army Funds, on account of the injury for which pension is claimed, and, if so, to what date allowed.

The following information should be inserted in manuscript at the back of the duplicate discharge certificate:—

- a.—Record of service showing rank on discharge, dates of promotion, length of service, and character.
- b.—Description on discharge showing age, height, hair, eyes, complexion, trade, birthplace, and intended place of residence.

137.—A sum not exceeding 3s. 6d. a day is granted for a period not exceeding 6 months to an enrolled member of the Volunteer Force who may be injured whilst in the performance of military duty and rendered incapable of resuming his trade or calling in consequence of such injury. Amount of Gratuity

The injury should be at once reported to the General Officer Commanding the district, who directs an Officer of the Army Medical Department to report on the case.

The gratuity is limited to the period during which the man is shown to have been unable to follow his

occupation, and is not issuable for any period during which he shall have been under treatment and been subsisted in a military hospital.

Application for the issue of the gratuity should be forwarded to the War Office through the General Officer Commanding the District, and ought to be supported by the following documents :—

- a.*—The proceedings of the board, if any, which reported on the case, or, if no board was assembled, a statement setting forth in detail the circumstances in which the injury was sustained.
- b.*—A certificate showing the period during which the Volunteer was unable to follow his trade or calling.
- c.*—A certificate that the Volunteer, during the period for which a gratuity is applied for, has not been under treatment and subsisted in a military hospital.
- d.*—A certificate from the man's employer showing the man's average weekly earnings.

All these Army Forms may be obtained on requisition by Commanding Officers.

SECTION XII.

COMPLIMENTS AND SALUTES.

Compliments on the March

138.—When two corps or armed parties meet on the march they should be called to attention and pass each other with shouldered arms and bands playing.

To Colours

139.—All ranks salute colours if uncased; individual soldiers saluting with the right hand, a battalion coming to attention and shouldering arms.

The Commanding Officer and Field Officers salute in the usual manner.

140.—The Officer Commanding a Bearer Company pays the prescribed compliment by giving the command, “Eyes right or eyes left” as the case may be, and by saluting the colours and the Commanding Officer of the regiment if senior to him. To a Regiment and Colours

141.—Any armed party would in a similar manner pay the prescribed compliment to the General Officer commanding the district when passing him. To General Officer Commanding

Medical Officers do not draw swords, but salute by touching their headdress with two fingers of the right hand.

142.—When coming on parade all Officers salute the Commanding Officer and do the same at the conclusion when the command “Officers fall out” is given. Coming on Parade

143.—Officers receiving orders from a superior should stand to attention and salute. Receiving Orders

144.—When several Officers are saluted the senior only takes the salute. Taking the Salute

Individual Officers always salute colours, the General Officer Commanding the district and the Commanding Officer at the head of a regiment unless he be of junior rank to themselves.

145.—An Officer in uniform should not remove his helmet or cap when he enters the Orderly Room to address his superior Officer. Orderly Room

146.—When without head-dress the salute is not given, but the proper compliment is paid by standing to attention. No Salute when head-dress is removed

147.—A cavalry soldier salutes whether at the trot or walk by riding to “attention” and turning the head and eyes toward the person saluted and cutting the right hand away smartly. Cavalry

Royal
Artillery

148.—A driver of the Royal Artillery salutes by turning the head and eyes toward the person saluted and passing the whip between the collar and pad of the horse.

Army
Service
Corps

149.—A driver of the Army Service Corps salutes by turning the head and eyes toward the person saluted and by bringing the whip to the carry.

Drivers of both Services do not salute when trotting or cantering,

SECTION XIII.

UNIFORM.

Review
Order

150.—The details of dress vary with each battalion. The following will be found to apply to most Rifle Regiments.

Full dress tunic.

Trousers.

Helmet.

Cross belt.

Sword belt.

White or brown gloves.

Field Day
Order

As above, except patrol jacket or serge which is substituted for the tunic, and leggings.

Marching
Order

As Field Day Order, but with greatcoat, water-bottle and haversack in addition.

Drill Order
Serge

As Field Day Order, but with forage cap.

The serge patrol jacket may be worn by Officers when the men wear frocks.

Pantaloons and knee boots are worn on all mounted duties by mounted Officers.

On dismounted duties generally the sabretache is not worn except by Artillery and Engineer Officers who are entitled to mount.

Medical Officers on duty invariably wear cross-belts.

151.—Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant - Colonels of Infantry Volunteer Brigades are allowed to wear the uniform of their respective regiments or the departmental dress of Officers holding similar appointments in the Regular Army, silver being substituted for gold. Uniform of
Brigade
Surgeons

Steel scabbards and spurs are worn by these Officers.

152.—Other Medical Officers wear the uniform of their respective corps with the following exceptions :— Other Ranks

Sword belt. { As for Officers of the Army Medical
Pouch belt. { Staff of corresponding rank with
Pouch. { the authorised exceptions (silver
for gold lace).

Thus Volunteer Medical Officers wear their regimental head-dress and uniform and the belts of the Army Medical Staff in silver.

The cocked hat is only worn by Brigade-Surgeons.

152A.—Those Officers who join the Army Medical Reserve continue to wear the same uniform, but if their rank in the Reserve is higher than their regimental rank they wear the badges of their higher rank. Uniform
Army
Medical
Reserve

A Volunteer may be a Surgeon - Captain in his regiment, but a Surgeon-Major in the Army Medical Reserve, in which case he wears the badges of a Major.

153.—The only Volunteer Medical Officers who are entitled by regulation to ride, and therefore to wear spurs are those who are above the rank of Surgeon-Captain or who hold appointments in a Brigade Bearer Company. (Medical Regulations, Part I., Appendix 56, page 387.) On the other hand a Commanding Officer can give permission to his Medical Officer to ride. Medical
Officers
entitled to
mount

154.—Officers in uniform when in mourning wear a piece of crape $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide round the left arm above the elbow. Mourning

This is the only mourning worn in uniform unless specially ordered otherwise.

Mourning is only worn by Officers and Warrant Officers; it is never worn at levees or drawing-rooms except when the Court is in mourning.

Badges of
Rank

155.—A Major-General or Brigadier-General wears the crossed bâtons and a crown.

A Colonel a crown and two stars below.

Lieutenant-Colonel a crown and one star below.

Major a crown.

Captain two stars.

Lieutenant one star.

Second Lieutenants wear no badges of rank.

MEDALS & DECORATIONS.

Medals

156.—Medals and decorations given by the Queen or a Foreign Sovereign must be worn on the left breast.

No decoration or medal given by a foreign sovereign can be worn unless Her Majesty's permission to accept and wear it has been granted.

Medals awarded by a society for bravery in saving life are worn on the right breast.

How worn

157.—Military medals are worn in the order of the dates of the campaigns for which they have been conferred; the first decoration or medal obtained being placed farthest from the left shoulder.

The following is the order of arrangement :—

1. Victoria Cross
2. English Medals
3. Foreign Decorations
4. Foreign Medals

Stars or Orders are never worn with the patrol jacket, the stable jacket, or mess jacket.

Ribands

158.—Ribands of medals and decorations are worn with undress and mess dress uniform by Officers. Miniature medals or orders are not worn in uniform, but are authorised to be worn in evening dress (plain clothes) in the presence of members of the Royal Family, or of

Miniature
Medals

Viceroy, or of Governor-Generals, and on public and official occasions.

159.—Retired Officers are allowed to wear miniature decorations and medals in evening dress, or on public and official occasions. Retired Officers

160.—The Royal Warrant for the establishment of the promised decoration for Officers of Volunteers of twenty years' service has been published by the Secretary of State for War. Special Decoration for Volunteer Officers

The new decoration has been created for the purpose of rewarding the long and meritorious service of Officers of approved capacity, and consists of an oak wreath in silver tied with gold, having in the centre the Royal Cipher and Crown in gold, it is to be suspended from the left breast by a green ribbon of one inch and a half in width from a silver oak bar-brooch.

No person is eligible for the decoration unless he is or was a Commissioned Officer and has served twenty years in the Volunteer Force, he must also be recommended by his Commanding Officer, and must be duly certified by the district Military authorities "as having been an efficient and thoroughly capable Officer, in every way deserving such a decoration."

Those Officers who obtain the decoration will have the letters V.D. placed before their names in the "Army List." Officers who have served in the ranks of a Volunteer Corps will be allowed to count such service, two years in the ranks counting as one year of commissioned service. Retired Officers are also eligible for the decoration, but they must have obtained a step of Honorary rank on retirement. From the above it seems clear that no Officer will obtain the decoration who has not been thoroughly efficient and proficient and reported upon as such by the proper Military authorities.

These distinctions are at present only conferred upon Commanding Officers.

Commander of Bath, and Knight Commander of Bath

SECTION XIV.

PRESENTATION AT COURT.

Uniform
Required

161.—Every Volunteer Officer has the right to be presented at Court; he should make application, when he desires to be presented, through his Commanding Officer.

Full dress is worn, but silver belts, silver sword knots, and silver-laced trousers are not compulsory, and in fact are not generally worn by Volunteer Officers. The sword must be hooked up on entering the Throne Room, the right hand is ungloved.

The following Regulations are published in the *London Gazette* from time to time, and the date of the Levée is also stated there officially, and in most of the daily papers :—

BY HER MAJESTY'S COMMAND.

Gentlemen who propose to attend Her Majesty's Levée are requested to bring with them two large cards with their names clearly written thereon, one to be left with the Queen's Page in attendance in the corridor, and the other to be delivered to the Lord Chamberlain, who will announce the name to His Royal Highness.

Presentation

162.—Gentlemen who propose to present others must send in writing the names of such gentlemen to the Lord Chamberlain's Office not later than two days previous to the Levée, in order that the Lord Chamberlain may submit the names to Her Majesty, when, if they are approved, presentation cards will be forwarded. Forms for the purpose can be obtained at the Lord Chamberlain's Office.

Gentlemen who wish to be presented officially, should communicate with the heads of their department, who will provide them with the necessary cards and

instructions. It is particularly requested that the names of the gentlemen to be presented be *very clearly written* on the presentation cards delivered to the Lord Chamberlain at the Levée, in order that there be no difficulty in announcing them to His Royal Highness.

163—An officer who has once been presented has the right to present another officer, but this is usually done by the Commanding Officer of the regiment. Right to Present Officers

SECTION XV.

MESS.

167.—Mess jackets and waistcoats may be worn at mess or balls, but the provision of these articles is purely optional, and no Commanding Officer can require any Officer under his command to provide himself with them. (Volunteer Regulations, Part IV., Sec. III., page 910.) Mess Kit

When an Officer has no Mess Dress he should wear full dress without sword on those occasions when the order is Mess Dress.

Mounted Officers wear Wellington or elastic half Wellington boots with boxspurs and straps. Spurs

Dismounted Officers wear Wellington or elastic half Wellington boots. Boots

Black silk ties of about one inch in breadth are worn in Mess Dress. Ties

The collar of the Mess jacket should be kept looped up. Collar of Jacket

Stand up all round white shirt collars should be worn, and so made as to show a narrow rim of white above the collar of the coat. Collars

The waistcoat should be so far open as to show the hird or lowest stud of the shirt front. Waistcoat

Officers on Duty

168.—The Queen's Regulations lay down that the Officer on duty will wear the jacket hooked or buttoned up at Mess, and will also wear their swords and pouch belts; this order does not appear to be always carried out in its entirety.

Volunteer Officers, however, when on duty should wear their pouch belts with the Mess jacket hooked.

Social Equality

169.—Officers meet in a Mess to a certain extent on a footing of social equality; proper respect should however be paid at all times by the junior Officers to their seniors, and all Officers should remember that when attending Mess they are as much under discipline as when on parade.

The Officers of the King's Royal Rifles (60th) however wear no badge of rank on their Mess dress, it being supposed that at Mess all Officers are equal in rank.

Discipline and Pre- cedence

170.—Responsibility for the maintenance of good order and discipline at Mess whether at table or otherwise, attaches to the Senior Combatant Officer present who also takes military precedence on all occasions.

Management

171.—The management of an Officers' mess is usually placed in the hands of a committee of three Officers, whose duties are, under the responsibility of the Commanding Officer, to regulate the expenditure, choice of wines, &c. Three Officers are quite sufficient for this duty; they should be changed yearly.

All Officers to Join

172.—All Officers of a regiment must be members of the Mess.

President

173.—A President (a Captain) and Vice-President (a Lieutenant) are detailed to preside at the dinner table. The President sits at the head of the table, the Vice-President at the foot.

The duties of the President and Vice-President are to fulfil those of hosts. To see that the service of the table is properly carried out and to check any violation of the rules of the mess.

Duties of the President and Vice-President

They should be the last to leave the table when their duties cease.

No Officer except the President or Vice-President should interfere with the service or discipline of the table.

This of course does not apply to the senior Officer present.

174.—Permission to wear plain clothes (evening dress) at the mess dinner can only be given by the Commanding Officer.

Plain Clothes

No Officer should enter the mess premises after dinner, in plain clothes, without permission from the senior Officer present.

175.—When dinner is announced and there are no guests the senior Officer present enters first; the remainder follow irrespective of rank.

Order of going to Dinner

176.—The senior Officer usually sits at the centre of the table on the right hand side, and when there are regimental guests present, the next senior sits opposite him; the remainder take their seats irrespective of rank.

Position at Table

177.—When there are a number of regimental guests the senior Officer has the two most important guests on either side of him, the next senior Officer takes in the next two guests of importance.

Regimental Guests

Where there are a large number of guests care should be taken that the Officers of the regiment and the guests are intermingled.

178.—Officers entertaining private guests should introduce their guests before dinner to the senior Officer present.

Private Guests

Guest nights 179.—The band plays during Mess on one and sometimes two nights a week.

These nights are called guest nights. Officers are allowed however, to entertain their friends at any time though it is usual to do so only on guest nights.

General 180.—A Mess is conducted on much the same lines
Conduct of as a club, Officers paying by bills for all messing and
Mess liquor consumed by them according to a fixed tariff.

Leaving the It is not customary to leave the table until the senior
Table Officer does so.

Apology 181.—Should an Officer enter the mess after dinner is
for lateness served he should apologise for his remissness to the
 President or Vice-President before taking his seat.

Leaving 182.—Should an Officer be obliged to leave the table
table during for any purpose he should make his excuses to the
dinner President or Vice-President.

Reception 183.—Should an Officer receive a written com-
of Letters at munication at the dinner table, he should ask permission
Table to open it from the President or Vice-President before
 reading it.

Queen's 184.—The Queen's health is usually proposed on
Health guest nights.

Volunteers in camp and at other mess dinners should never omit to drink it.

As soon as the wine has been circulated after dinner, the President draws attention to the toast by saying 'Mr. Vice, The Queen,' the Vice-President replying, "Gentlemen, The Queen."

Band When the band is present a few bars of "God save the Queen" should be played on a given signal.

When the band has finished the programme, the bandmaster should send in to enquire of the President

whether any further music is required. The President, after enquiring the wishes of the senior Officer present, gives the necessary instructions.

The band should always conclude their duties by playing the regimental tune, followed by "God save the Queen."

185.—When calling upon the mess of another regiment, a card should be left on the Commanding Officer, and on the other Officers of the regiment.

Calling on a
Mess

APPENDIX I.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Official letters are not to be addressed to Officers by name. Thus, instead of writing to Colonel A, it should be—

"The Officer Commanding "

3rd V.B. ——— Regiment.

Letters addressed in this manner are usually opened by the Adjutant or other Officer on duty, whereas they might be sent to an Officer's private address or kept at the Headquarters, and not opened for some time if addressed otherwise.

The envelope should bear the heading

"On Her Majesty's Service,"

and should be stamped except when sent to

The Under Secretary of State for War.

All enquiries or complaints must be made through the Commanding Officer, and on no account through other channels, *i.e.*, an Officer must not write to the War Office direct.

Application
to be ex-
amined for a
Proficiency
Certificate

An example of an Official letter is given below :

From Surgeon-Lieutenant E. H. Smith,
1st V.B. Scottish Rifles.

To The Officer Commanding,
1st V.B. Scottish Rifles.

(Place and Date)

SIR,—In accordance with Volunteer Regulations, Part I., Section II., paragraph 91, I have the honour to request that my name may be sent in to the General Officer Commanding the District as a candidate for the next Proficiency Examination for Volunteer Medical Officers.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. H. SMITH,

Surgeon-Lieutenant 1st V.B. Scottish Rifles.

$\frac{1}{4}$ Margin

Each letter should refer to one subject only, and should be written on foolscap with $\frac{1}{4}$ margin.

When the communication extends beyond one page it should be written on a double sheet.

A semi-official letter addressed to an Officer who is not well known to the writer should begin as follows :—

Dear Major—or

Dear Captain

APPENDIX II.

Staff of the Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction :—

VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE SCHOOL OF INSTRUCTION.

PRESIDENT: Major ANDREW MACLURE, late L.S.R.V.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel P. B. GILES, Welsh Border Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel A. CLARK, South London Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. PARSONS SMITH, West London Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel O. M. WHITE, East London Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. MULLIGAN, M.D., South Wales Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel G. S. ELLISTON, Harwich Brigade.

Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel E. POCKLINGTON, Surrey Brigade.

Senior Medical Officer Instructor :

Surgeon-Captain H. F. STOKES, London Rifle Brigade.

Lecturers :

Surgeon-Major CULVER JAMES, M.D., Honourable Artillery Company.

Surgeon-Captain LESLIE OGILVIE, M.B., London Scottish R.V.

Surgeon-Captain J. CAGNEY, M.D., "Artists'" R.V.

Surgeon-Captain P. P. WHITCOMBE, M.B., Queen's Westminster R.V.

Surgeon-Captain R. R. SLEMAN, "Artists'" R.V.

Surgeon-Captain DUNDAS GRANT, M.D., 24th Middlesex R.V.

Surgeon-Capt. EDGAR HUGHES, London Rifle Brigade.

Surgeon-Captain IRWIN PALMER, 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers.

Statistical Officer.

Captain M. LAWTHORP, 17th (North) Middlesex R.V.

Joint Honorary Secretaries.

Surgeon-Captain R. R. SLEMAN, "Artists'" R.V.

Colour-Sergeant C. J. DOWNER, London Scottish R.V.

Quartermaster's Department.

Acting Quartermaster.

1st Corporal J. T. SHEARS, 1st London Vol. R.E.

Drill Instructors.

Staff-Sergeant T. J. SPRATLEY,

4th V.B. "The Queen's" Royal West Surrey Regt.

Staff-Sergeant H. H. NUDING,

London Rifle Brigade.

Staff-Sergeant W. SLYTH,

London Scottish R.V.

Sergeant H. J. BUSSELL,

"Artists' " R.V.

Office of the School—

7, St. Bene't Place,

Gracechurch Street,

London, E.C.

APPENDIX III.

The following orders were issued to the South Wales Brigade at Aldershot in August, 1892, and they are published here as a guide for Officers going into Brigade Camp.

SOUTH WALES VOLUNTEER INFANTRY BRIGADE.

BRIGADE CAMP AT ALDERSHOT, AUGUST, 1892.

RUSHMOOR GREEN.

INSTRUCTIONS

FOR

MEDICAL OFFICERS OF THE BRIGADE, OR
OF REGIMENTS ATTACHED.

Report

1.—All Medical Officers will at once report themselves on arrival in Camp to the Senior Medical Officer of the Brigade at the Brigade Hospital, at the same time handing in a marching in state showing the number of Ambulance Sergeants and of Certificated Regimental Stretcher Bearers present with their regiments.

2.—An Orderly Medical Officer will be detailed daily, who will be on duty for 24 hours, during which time he will not leave the Camp, and will give definite instructions as to where he is to be found during his period of office.

Orderly
Medical
Officer

3.—The Medical Officer appointed to charge of the Hospital will render daily to all Commanding Officers in Camp, and to the Senior Medical Officer as well, a return of the sick of regiments on Army Form A 27 (Morning State of Sick), and he will be answerable that all cases coming to Hospital for treatment are at once entered in the Admission and Discharge Book.

Charge of
Field
Hospital

4.—All cases of severe injury will at once be reported to the Senior Medical Officer, in order that a Board of Officers may assemble, as laid down in Volunteer Regulations, Part II., Sec. III., paragraph 625. (Compensation and Pensions to Volunteers injured when on duty).

Injuries

5.—The Bearer Company will be encamped and rationed in their own Regimental Lines, a separate camp not being provided for them.

Bearer
Company

Each regiment of the Brigade will, under the Senior Medical Officer, detail one competent Non-commissioned Officer and two Privates for duty in Hospital for 24 hours, during which period they will be posted, and will on no account quit their posts except when relieved.

In order to ensure uniformity in the head-dress of the Non-commissioned Officers and Men the ball will be worn in the helmet and not the spike.

Dress of
Bearer
Company

6.—Slight cases will not be treated at the Brigade Hospitals but will be seen regimentally. Medical Officers of Regiments will arrange with their Adjutants as soon as possible the time of Sick Parade, and have the same notified in their Regimental Orders. Each Company Orderly Corporal will parade the sick of his

Regimental
Sick Parade

Company at the specified hour, and will bring with him two Company Sick Reports, made out in duplicate. The Medical Officer will fill in the diagnosis and remarks, and sign them, sending one copy to the Commanding Officer concerned, the other to the Medical Officer in charge of the Brigade Hospital. The following remarks will be made to the nature of the case :—" Duty," " Medicine and Duty," " Hospital," " Light Duty," " To be Detained."

Regiments
in Camp

7.—The following regiments will form the Brigade:—

1st V.B. South Wales Borderers.

4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.

2nd V.B. The Welsh Regiment.

1st V.B. Essex Regiment.

2nd V.B. Essex Regiment.

1st V.B. The Dorset Regiment.

} Attached.

Appoint-
ments

8.—The following appointments have been made:—

In charge of the Field Hospital.—Surgeon-Major C. P. Skrimshire, 1st V.B. South Wales Borderers.

Sanitary Officer—Surgeon-Captain S. B. Mason, 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.

To Brigade Bearer Company—In Command, Surgeon-Major P. E. Hill, 1st V.B. South Wales Borderers.

Acting Adjutant—Surgeon-Captain R. R. Sleman, Artists' R.V., who is officially attached by permission of the Senior Medical Officer Instructor Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction. Other appointments to Brigade Bearer Company:—

Surgeon-Captain S. B. Mason, 4th V.B. South Wales Borderers.

Surgeon-Lieutenant J. A. Jones, 2nd V.B. The Welsh Regiment.

9.—A Competition for the Bearer Company will probably be held in Camp, details of which will be settled later, and be issued to all concerned. Competition

10.—All medical and surgical equipment and transport, including stretchers, sent to the Camp should be plainly marked with the name of the regiment to which it belongs. Equipment

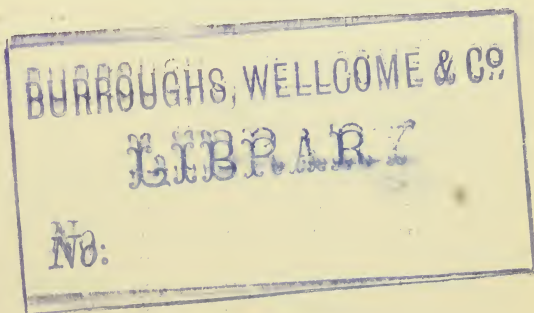
11.—The Army Forms mentioned above will be supplied to Medical Officers on application being made at the Field Hospital. Army Forms

12.—In the event of the weather being inclement, lectures will be given by the Medical Officers in the Field Hospital, and classes will be held for instruction in the application of the triangular and roller bandages. Inclement
Weather

(Signed)

J. W. MULLIGAN, M.D.,
Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel,
Senior Medical Officer,
South Wales Volunteer Infantry Brigade.

Abersychan, Mon., 5th July, 1892.



INDEX.

	PARAGRAPH
A Accident, procedure in case of	46 and 134
Admission to Hospital	81
Ambulance Badge, description of	111
Ambulance Class, application for examiner	108
,, ,, course of instruction	109
,, ,, duties of Commanding Officers with regard to ..	105
,, ,, formation of	104 and 107
,, ,, inspection report of	108 and 109
Ambulance Wagon, how obtained	75
Army Act, persons under	120
Army Ambulance, Certificate	109A
Army Medical, Reserve of Officers	Section III.
,, ,, ,, ,, certificates for	41
,, ,, ,, ,, employment of	39
,, ,, ,, ,, prior claim to employment ..	41
,, ,, ,, ,, promotion in	40
,, ,, ,, ,, ranks in	37
,, ,, ,, ,, remuneration of	41
Arrest of non-commissioned officers	123
,, officers	121 and 122
,, privates	124
B Badge of rank	155
Battalion, medical personnel and equipment of	102 102
Bearer Companies, formation of	8 and 71A
,, ,, post on parade of	116
Brigade equipment	71 and 73
Brigades, formation of	6
Brigade orders, example of	Appendix III.
Brigade staff	7
Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel, appointments by ..	74
,, ,, ,, ,, demand for equipment by ..	70
,, ,, ,, ,, duties of Section VII.	
,, ,, ,, ,, nominal rolls required by ..	72
,, ,, ,, ,, official report of ..	77
,, ,, ,, ,, report themselves on arrival in camp ..	69
,, ,, ,, ,, special precautions in disease by	76

	PARAGRAPH
C Company sick parade	80
,, ,, report	80
Contract rates	41A and 47
Correspondence	Appendix I.
Counties, precedence of	10
D Defaulters, treatment of	130
F Field Medical Companion, how carried	103
,, ,, ,, how obtained.. .. .	79
G Gratuities to Volunteers, amount of	137
,, ,, documents required for obtaining	137
H Hospitals in camp	Section VIII.
,, ,, books to be kept	100
,, ,, extras	98
,, ,, food for	97
Hospital Marquee	71 and 97
,, nursing staff	99
,, returns	101
I Inspection, Medical Officers, of prisoners	132
,, regimental	36, 112, 115
,, report of Ambulance Class	108, 109
L Loan of Field Medical Companion	79
,, ,, stretchers	106
M Marches	Section VII.
,, billets	96
,, drink on the line of	93
,, duties of Medical Officers on	89
,, falling out	95
,, halts on	91
,, rate of	90
,, water bottles for	94
Marching past	115 and 116
Medals	156 and 157
,, miniature	158
Medical Officers, additional.. .. .	19
,, ,, appointments of.. .. .	15
,, ,, attachment to other corps	34
,, ,, bankruptcy	31
,, ,, death	29
,, ,, duties of	Section VII.
,, ,, establishment of.. .. .	18
,, ,, examination of	25 and 26
,, ,, mounted	8 and 153

	PARAGRAPH
Medical Officers, medical inspection by	132
„ „ parades, to attend	84
„ „ precedence	11 and 12
„ „ promotion	16 and 20 to 23
„ „ rank of	13
„ „ recommendations to Commanding Officers	86 and 87
„ „ reports of	82
„ „ report themselves	78
„ „ resignation	29 and 33
„ „ retirement	30
„ „ sanitary duties of	85
„ „ seconding.. .. .	24
„ „ transfer.. .. .	32
Mess	Section XV.
„ apology at	181
„ calling on	185
„ conduct of	180
„ dress for Officers on duty	168
„ guests	177 to 179
„ management of	171
„ plain clothes at	174
„ position at	176
„ President, duties of	173
„ Queen's health at	114
„ reception of letters at	183
„ regulations as to dress	167
„ social equality at	169
Mode of complaint	39
Morning State of sick	35
Mourning	154
O Obedience	118, 119
Officers, arrest of	121, 122
Orderly Medical Officer, appointment of	74
Orders, brigade	Appendix III.
P Parades, post of brigade bearer company on	116
„ post of medical officers on	113
„ which to attend	84
„ stretcher detachment on	114
Pensions, application for	135
Personnel of bearer company	8
Persons subject to military law	120

	PARAGRAPH
Precedence, Counties	10
,, Officers	11 and 12
,, Volunteer Force	11
Presentation at Court	161 to 163
Prisoners, awards to	128 to 131 and 133
,, Medical inspection of	132
,, treatment of before trial	126
Proficiency certificate	28
Proficiency grant	36
Powers of Commanding Officers	129 to 133
,, ,, Officer Commanding a Company	134
Q Queen's health at mess	181
R Rations in a Field Hospital	97
Regimental Stretcher Bearers	Section IX.
,, ,, ,, badge for	111
,, ,, ,, certificate for	109A
,, ,, ,, inspection of	36, 108 and 109
,, ,, ,, marching past.. .. .	115
,, ,, ,, number of	104
,, ,, ,, post on parade.. .. .	114
,, ,, ,, stretchers for	106
,, ,, ,, training of	109
Retired Officers	159
Ribands of medals	158
Right to present Officers at Court	163
U Uniform	Section XIII.
,, of Army Medical Reserve of Officers	152A
,, ,, Brigade Surgeons	151
,, at Court	161
,, of Medical Officers	152
,, at Mess (see Section XV.)	
,, Drill Order	150
,, Field Day Order	150
,, Marching Order	150
,, Review Order	150
,, Undress	150
S Salutes of Army Service Corps	149
,, ,, Bearer Company	138 and 140
,, in marching past	117
,, of Cavalry	147
,, ,, Officers	139, 141, 144, 146, and 148
,, ,, Royal Artillery	148

Schools of Instruction	.. .. .	Section VI.	
" " certificates required before joining			
Aldershot	.. .. .		64
" " Aldershot classes	.. .. .		65
" " Uniform for	.. .. .		66
" " Volunteer Ambulance School	.. .. .		67
		and Appendix II.	
Signalling	.. .. .		36
Sore feet, prevention of	.. .. .		92
" " treatment of	.. .. .		92A
T Tactics..	.. .. .		36
V Volunteer Ambulance School of Instruction	.. .. .		27, 110
		and Appendix II.	
Volunteer Force, authority under which raised	.. .. .		1
" " composition of	.. .. .		2
" " establishment	.. .. .		3
" " formation of new corps of	.. .. .		4
" " precedence	.. .. .		9
Volunteer Medical Staff	.. .. .		14
Volunteer Medical Staff Corps	.. .. .	Section V.	
" " " battalion establishment of	.. .. .		58
" " " certificates obtainable by	.. .. .		62
" " " company establishment of	.. .. .		57
" " " composition of	.. .. .		56
" " " construction of	.. .. .		61
" " " equipment of	.. .. .		59
" " " promotion in..	.. .. .		60
Volunteer Officers, special decoration for	.. .. .		160
W Water cart, how obtained	.. .. .		73
Y Yeomanry Medical Officers	.. .. .	Section IV.	
" " " appointment	.. .. .		43
" " " civilian medical practitioner when employed for	.. .. .		47
" " " compensation for loss of horses	.. .. .		54
" " " examinations	.. .. .		45
" " " forage allowance	.. .. .		49
" " " honorary rank..	.. .. .		51
" " " pensions and gratuities		55
" " " promotion		50
" " " ranks of		44
" " " rates of pay		46
" " " retirement		53
" " " transfer		52



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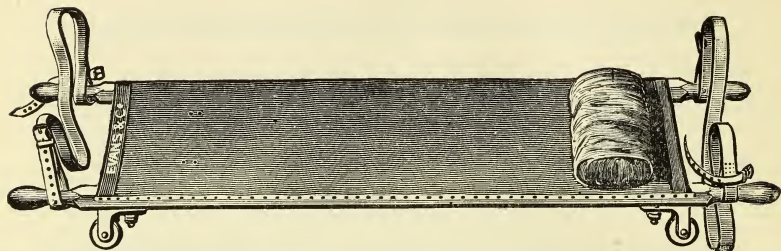
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